



The Methanol Economy: Methanol as a Fuel, Chemical Feedstock and a Convenient Liquid Hydrogen Carrier

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Panelist – Chemical Energy Storage
H₂@Scale Session
Fuel Cell Seminar
Long Beach Convention Center
Long Beach, CA
Tuesday, November 5, 2019

The Methanol Economy: Methanol as a fuel and feed-stock

**In Internal
Combustion
Engines**



*High octane (ON = ~ 110)
clean burning fuel, inability to detonate
15.8 MJ/liter.
M-85 Fuel
Liquid Hydrogen Carrier*

*CH₃OCH₃, high cetane
clean burning diesel fuel, LNG
and LPG substitute.*

**Dimethyl Ether
(Diesel and
Household Fuel)**



**CH₃OH
Wood
Alcohol**

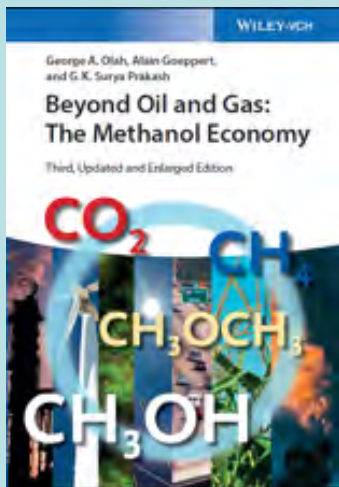
**In Direct
Methanol
Fuel Cells**



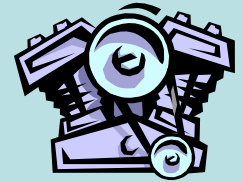
**Conversion
to olefins-
gasoline,
diesel, etc.**



*Also a good turbine
fuel, cooking fuel and a
fuel for solid oxide
fuel cells.*



Methanol in Internal Combustion Engines



- ❖ Octane number 100+- fuel/air mixture can be compressed to smaller volume-results in higher compression ratio
- ❖ Methanol has also has higher “flame speed”- higher efficiency
- ❖ Higher latent heat of vaporization (3.7 times higher than gasoline)- can absorb heat better - removes heat from the engine- air cooled engines. Can be blended with gasoline in various ratio (M5, M10, M15, M85 up to M100)
- ❖ GEM fuels, gasoline/ethanol/methanol also possible (Lotus)
- ❖ Methanol burns better- cleaner emissions; less NO_x and PM
- ❖ Safer fuel in fires than gasoline
- ❖ Methanol is a liquid which can be dispensed in regular gas station requiring only limited modifications (unlike H₂)
- ❖ Compatible with hybrid (fuel/electric) systems



Race car

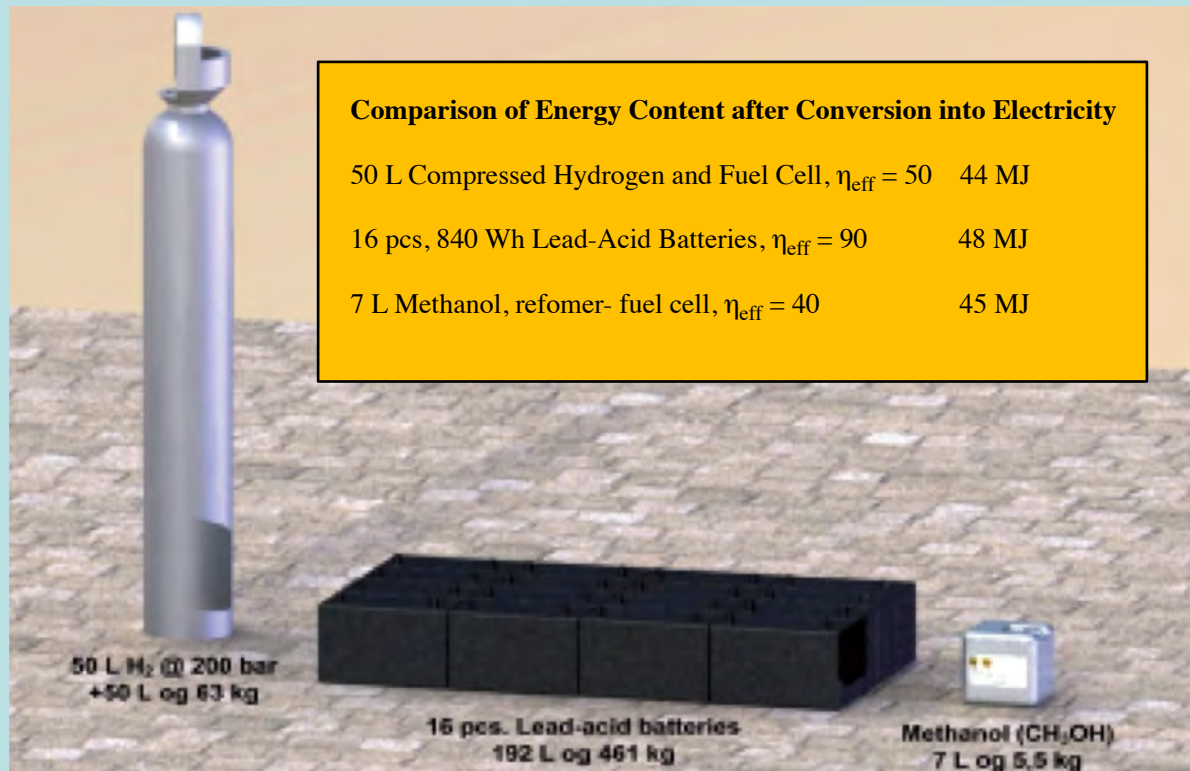
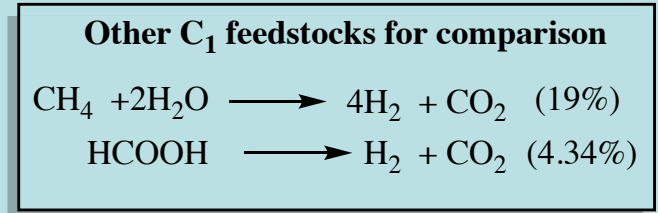
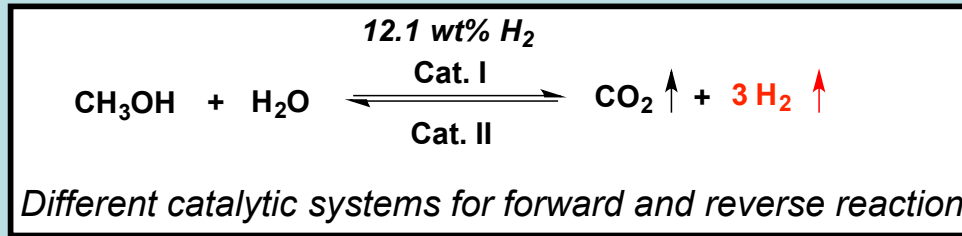


Taxi fleet in China



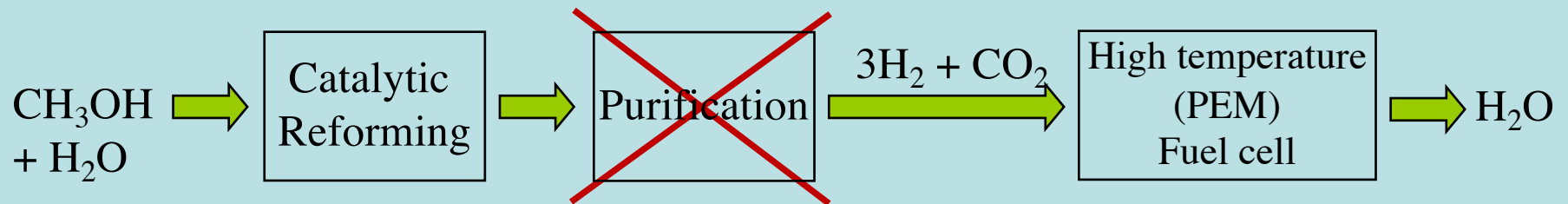
Buses in China

Methanol Reforming to Hydrogen



Danish Technological Institute Report

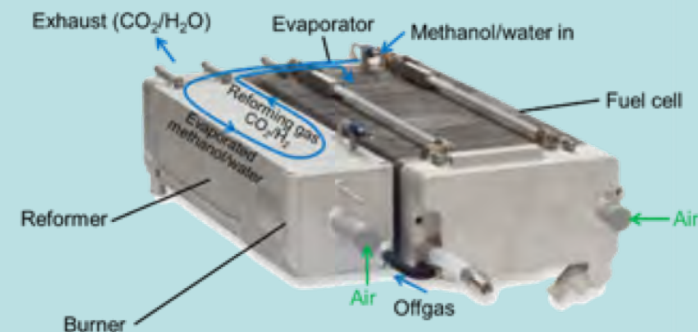
Methanol-powered fuel cell as range extender for electric vehicles



High temperature PEM fuel cell more tolerant towards CO poisoning (*Serenergy*, Denmark).

Can be used as a range extender in electrical vehicles and devices.

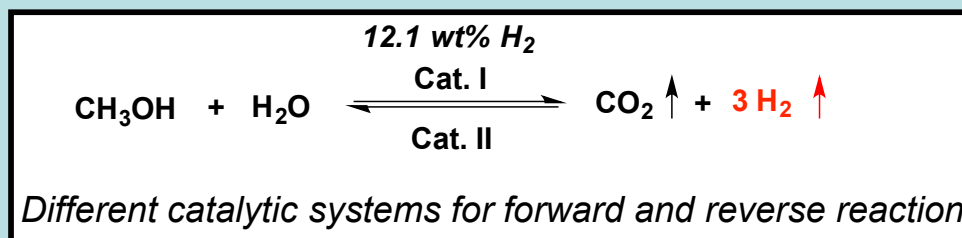
Hybrid system has lower weight



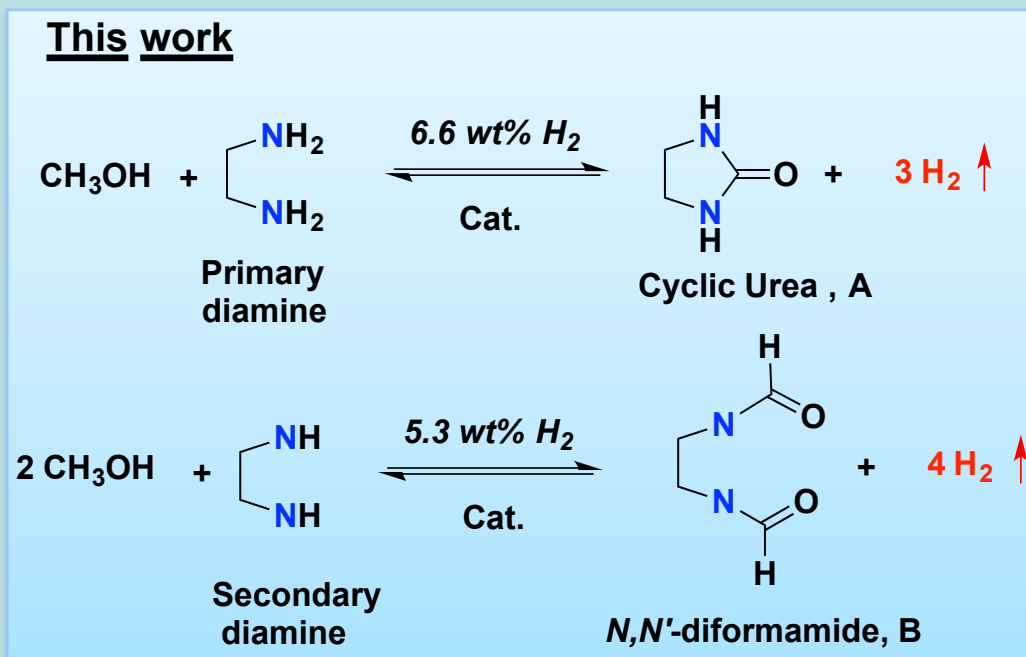
5 kW HTPEM FC

Range extended from about 150 km to up to 800 km with the HTPEM FC range extender

Amine-Promoted Reforming of Methanol



Hydrogenation of CO₂ to methanol and the reverse reaction (2011-to date): Leitner, Sanford, Olah/Prakash, Beller, Hazari, Crabtree, Grutzmacher, Milstein and Fujita.



A CO₂-free hydrogen storage approach

- Carbon neutral cycle.
- Liquid fuel at room temperature.
- Clean H₂ gas produced – free of CO₂ and CO.

Kothandaraman, J., Kar S., Sen R., Goeppert, A., Olah, G. A. and Prakash, G. K. S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, 139, 2549-2552.

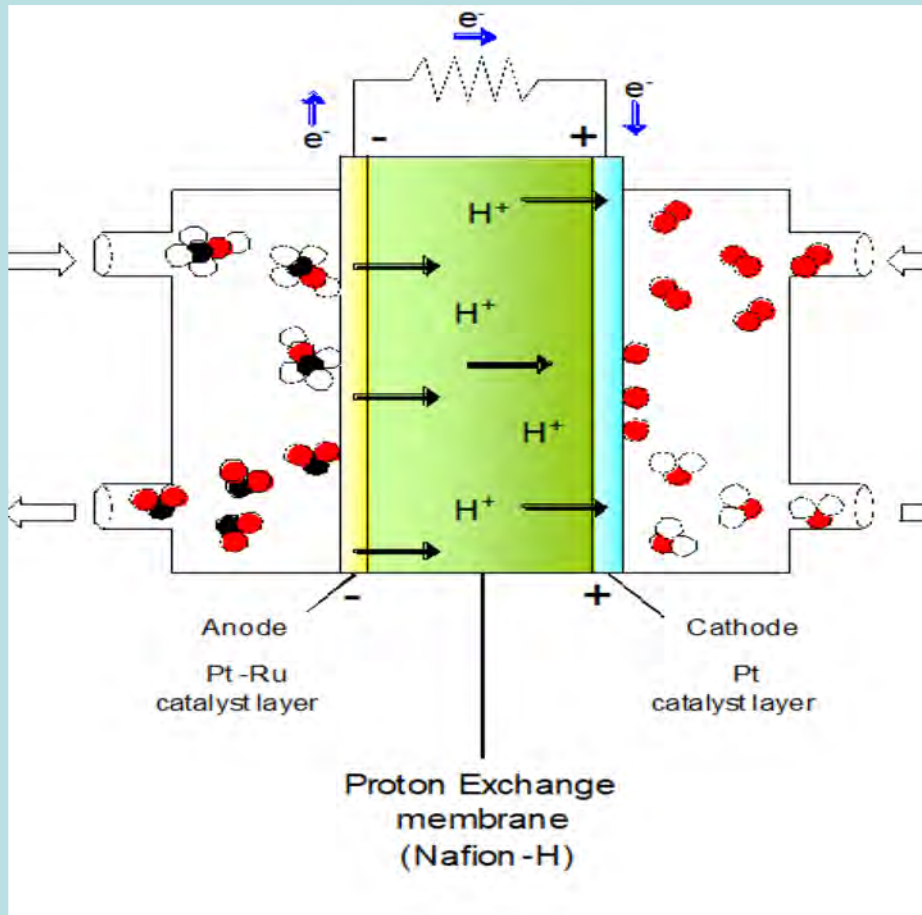
N-formylation of amines using methanol as a C1 source:

Ortega, N.; Richter, C.; Glorius, F. *Org. Lett.* **2013**, 15, 1776–1779.

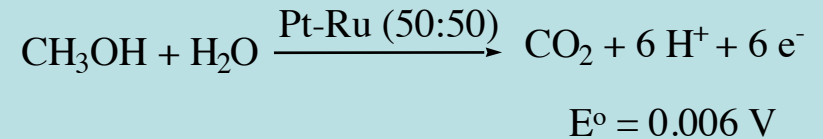
Kim, S. H.; Hong, S. H. *Org. Lett.* **2016**, 18, 212–215.



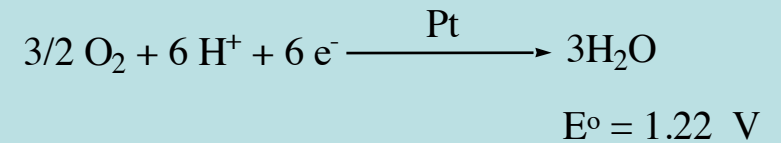
Direct oxidation methanol fuel cell (DMFC) USC, JPL - Caltech



Anodic Reaction:



Cathodic Reaction:

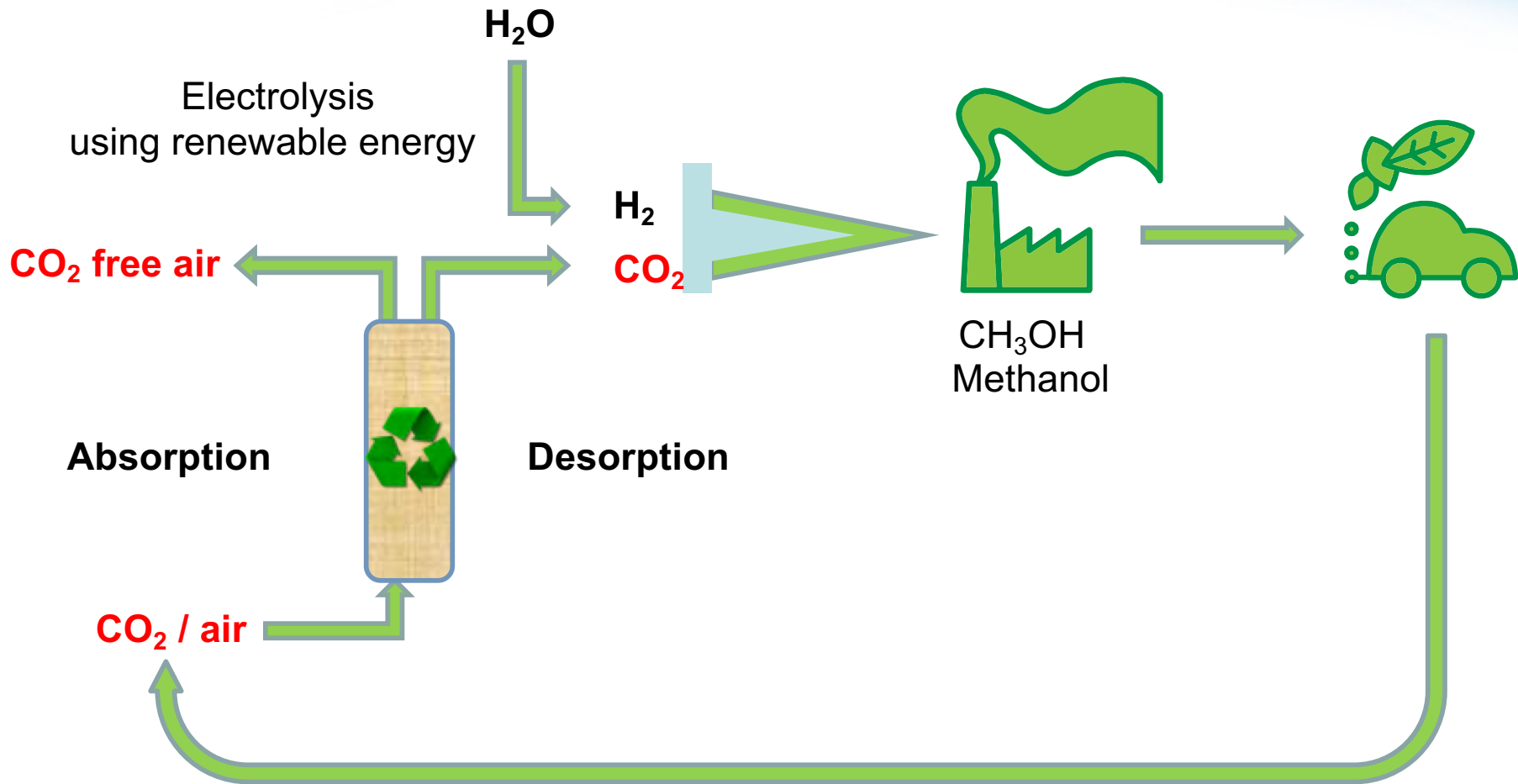


Overall Reaction:



US Patent, 5,599,638, February 4, 1997; *Eur. Patent* 0755 576 B1, March 5, 2008.

Capture of CO₂ from the Air and Recycling to Fuels and Materials



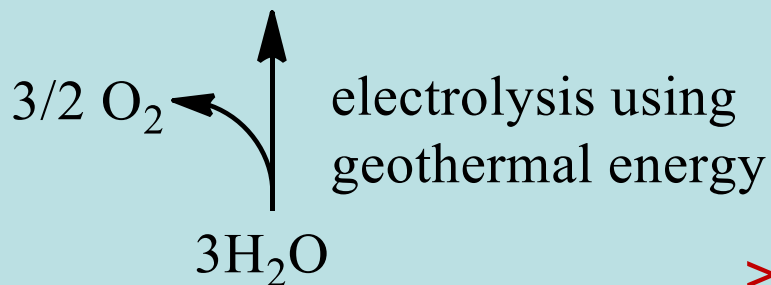
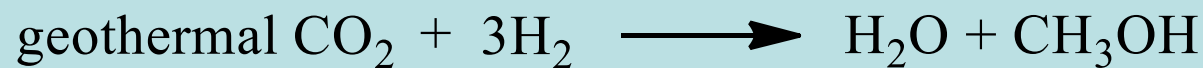
Geothermal Methanol from CO₂



CRI Carbon Recycling International



“George Olah CO₂ to Renewable Methanol Plant”
HS Orka Svartsengi Geothermal Power Plant, Iceland
Production Capacity: 12 t/day



Electricity cost ~ 1-2 ¢/kWh



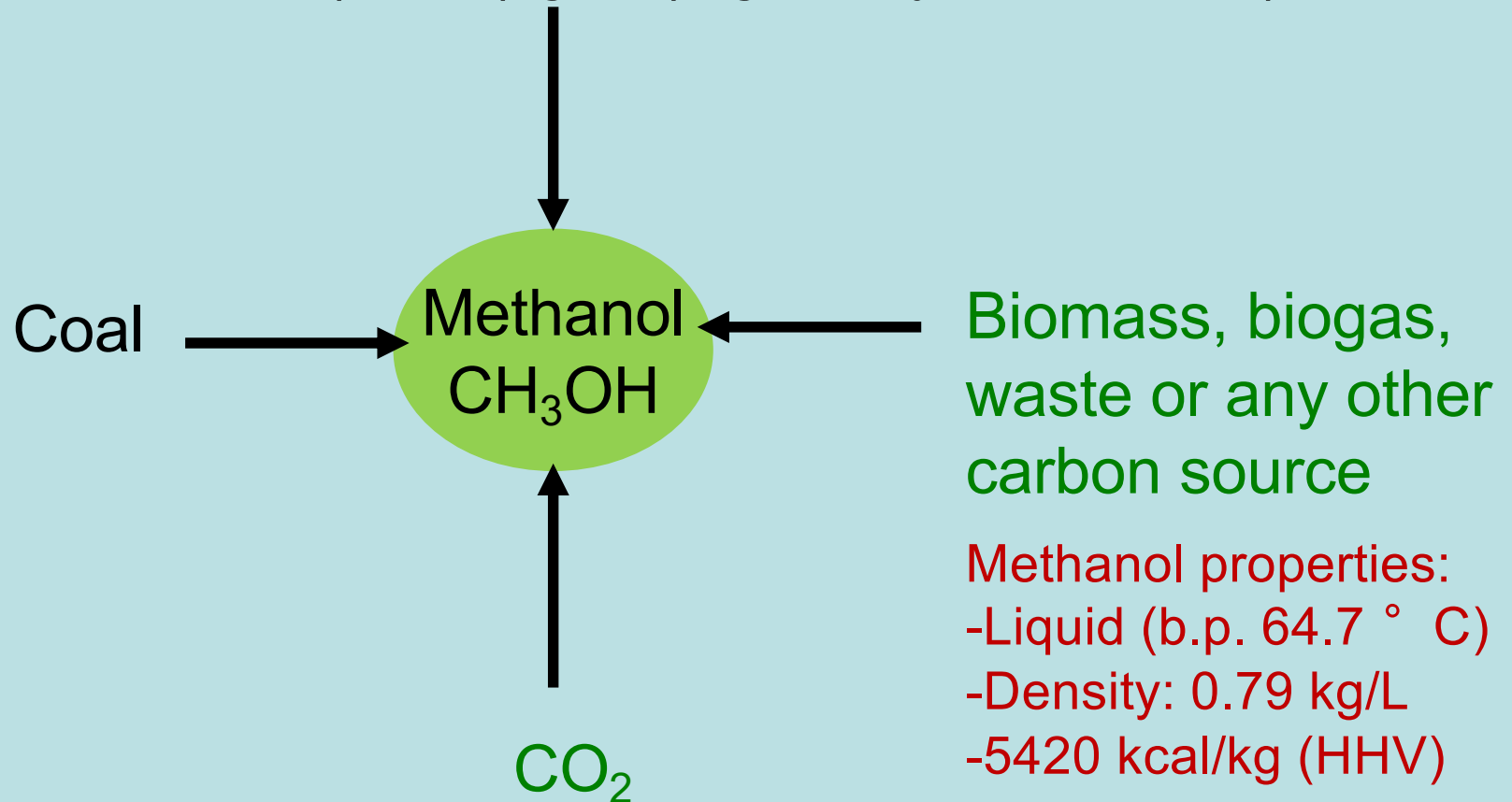
Geothermal methanol sold under the name “Vulcanol”

> 90% reduction in CO₂ emissions compared to gasoline

About 40 kWh are needed to produce a gallon of methanol (11 kWh/L),
Methanex and Geely are the major share holders

Ubiquitous Methanol, a Fuel, Feedstock and Hydrogen Carrier!

Natural (shale) gas (higher hydrocarbons)



KISS Principle, Bridge fuel in the short term and
Renewable Carbon Neutral Fuel in the long term!
If Carbon is the Problem, Carbon is the Solution!